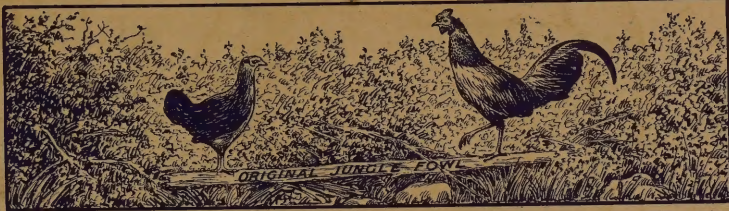


BLUE RIBBON

RESULTS

OR



Preparing the
Pullets
for **Early Fall**
and **Winter Laying**

The Park & Pollard Co.
Boston, Mass.

46 Canal Street and 139 Friend Street



Blue Ribbon Service

Since we started our business, about five years ago, we have been almost constantly behind on our orders, and while our business has grown beyond all our expectations, it is hard to conceive what it might have been had we always been able to give our friends and customers prompt shipments.

With added milling facilities and largely increased working force, we are now able to promise prompt service, and if you have suffered from our seeming neglect in the past, we trust you will kindly give us another trial and let us **MAKE GOOD**.

We know that our feeds and goods have given the best of satisfaction, and feel that now we have perfected our shipping we can serve you as no other house in the business can.

We thank you heartily for your generous support and patience, and hope that we may continue to please you in the future.

Having found our service satisfactory, will you be so good as to tell your friends that at last we are up to date and shipping within 24 hours of receipt of order.

THE TIME TO BEGIN TO PREPARE A PULLET FOR EARLY FALL AND WINTER LAYING IS BEFORE SHE IS HATCHED

Vitality is largely inherited, and without vitality our work and pains are thrown away. If we do not have good, strong parent stock the chickens will be weak, puny things that are worse than useless. Experienced poultry men will testify that such stock is of no value, in fact, is a curse to anyone; their care nothing but a continual worry, and their survival only a deferred disappointment. Better pay double the price for good, strong, robust stock than have the other kind given to you.

Assuming that you have the kind of stock described above, and that the chickens are hatched, we will try and outline a simple system of care and management that will bring them to laying in good season.

Now, to get early fall and winter eggs, or in fact to get any kind of success with poultry we must study nature and her methods.

You have all noted that red-root or pig-weeds that come up in a vacant lot late in September or October have a different habit of growth than when beginning to grow in the early spring. In the spring the habits of the plant are apparently on the broad gauge plan. The branching stalks and main stem are wide and thick, intended to grow to large size before bearing seed, and if left unhampered to grow as started on rich soil, the plant will reach a height of 5 or 6 ft. before any blossom buds appear. Now the same seed in the same soil sprouting in October will grow with another plan of life altogether. Instead of the thick stem and branching habit it shoots up a small dwarf habit stem less than 6 inches in height before blossom buds appear. This is simply nature's recognition of the fact that the growing season is past, that the harvest time is near, and whatever seed is borne must be produced in haste. The plant's form is shaped with this end in view, and is brought to bearing in its limited time and on a dwarfed frame.

Now, the springtime is nature's season of breeding. Among practically all the wild animals the young are produced during the spring months. It matters very little when your pullets are hatched, they will lay in February, March and April anyway. If these chickens are hatched in May, June or July and improperly fed or half starved, allowed to shift for themselves, they will come to laying during these months. The same is true of August, September or October hatched pullets. They too will lay in February, March and April, but they will not be so well developed. Their bodies will be small, and their eggs will be undersized. So too, will pullets hatched in January and February get to laying in May or June. Nature, recognizing the spring as the breeding or producing season, hurries these birds, hatched according to her calendar, late on the last growing period, and sets them to laying, very small eggs to be sure, but eggs, and eggs that will hatch. Of course the pullets are small, and never make the frames they would have grown had they been hatched at the proper season.

This is simply to show that nature has a period of seed time, of growth, and another of harvest or maturity. Now, she times that period of growth with all her children when the feed is most plentiful. You never see the robin or blue-bird, the deer or moose building nests or bearing young at any other time than

during the early spring or summer when the feed is most abundant, giving them ample time to mature before the winter season.

Now, man in his manipulation of nature's laws, as regards the hen, by creating an abnormal appetite and laying habit, has a bird that under some conditions breeds or produces eggs in the off season or fall and winter months. Left to herself to pick her own living the hen would only lay during the spring and summer months, and we are sure that those eggs would hatch much better than those produced by our perpetual machine that is laying five to ten times as many eggs as nature intended her to.

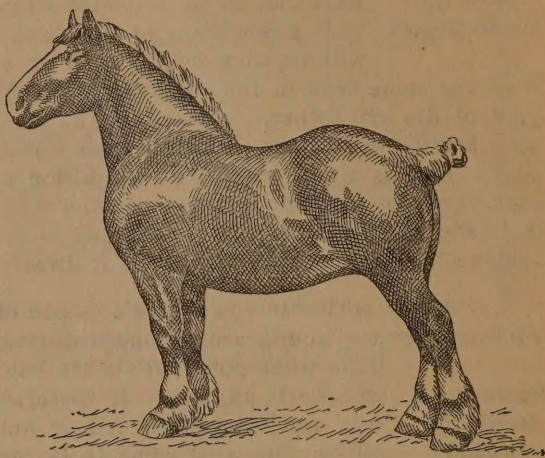
The burning question is, why don't we get as many eggs during the fall and winter season as during the spring and summer? Really, is not the question, WHY DO WE GET ANY EGGS DURING THE FALL AND WINTER?

If we stop to consider the effects of years of breeding of our domestic animals we will find that the improvements will be along the line of increased capacity for food, resulting in increased productiveness. In the milch cow the development of her appetite and productiveness has probably increased her size 200 per cent. to 400 per cent., and her milk yield in the full year from 200 per cent. to 800 per cent over cattle in a state of nature.

**What Heavy
Feeding
Has Done**



Ancestor of our domestic horse,
weighed less than our donkey



Result of full feeding, weighs 2500 pounds

In the horse we have the largest specimen, weighing 2000 to 2500 pounds, and if we are to believe the naturalist these have been developed from animals weighing less than the little donkeys our children played with. Compare the razor-back hog of today with the enormous weight of some of the show Poland Chinas or Jersey Reds weighing from 1200 to 1500 pounds.

All these cases cited sift down to man's manipulation and increase of the capacity of the animal to assimilate more feed than its ancestors and put it to the uses sought.

Now, in poultry just as wonderful changes have been wrought. In our domestic hen in place of the jungle fowl laying one or two clutches of eggs, perhaps 25 or 30 in the spring months, we are not satisfied unless we get from 150 to 200, and want them all when eggs are at the highest prices.

Mankind has certainly done wonderful things with our feathered pets but cannot stand nature on her head altogether. We must continue to court her favors and try to lead her along the road we wish her to follow, but we must remember that while she is willing as long as **Nature Must Be** we consult her whims and caprices, occasionally she balks and **Consulted** wrecks our aspirations in mid air, and we come to earth with a dull thud when her laws are disregarded.

In the past, amateur enthusiasts have conceived the idea that the birds laid in spring and summer because it was warm weather, and figuring on this basis without consulting Dame Nature, they constructed expensive buildings with elaborate heating systems, endeavoring to try to convince **Hothouses** the birds that spring time had come, even if the sun did rise at seven o'clock and set at four. Their attempts have all failed for the very **Disastrous** important reason that the birds were not adapted to live in stifled air and heated quarters, and that eggs are not dependent upon warmth. Colds, roup and kindred ailments put these plants out of business in short order.

To produce this five- or ten-fold increase of egg yield over what nature intended, we must continue to crowd the right kind of feed into the bird in about the proportion we expect eggs.

In a state of nature the bird hatched in the spring laid the next spring, or at about the age of ten months. Now we hear all kinds of protests if the pullets do not get to laying at five and six months of age, and in many cases where they have not been more than half fed at that. Taking **In Nature** ten months to develop in a mild climate required very little feed **Only Laid** and effort to secure it, especially as the birds were very much smaller **In Spring** than our birds of today. One of our American variety pullets should weigh from five to six pounds at the same number of months of age. The Jungle fowl weighed perhaps 2½ lbs. at ten months of age. How much more food will our well-bred bird consume to double this Jungle fowl's weight in half the time?

Supposing our American variety pullets are hatched in March or April how soon may we expect them to lay? Nature would start the Jungle fowl with the intention of bringing her to laying maturity at ten months of age, and with a productiveness of perhaps twelve eggs as her first **When Will** litter, and a weight of 2 lbs. to make. She would require probably **They Lay?** less than 25 per cent. of food and ten months to get it in. It's a long, slow, growing period with a lighter production at the end of it, soon broken up with three weeks of incubation.

We expect Miss Plymouth Rock to start laying promptly at nine o'clock in the morning on the day she is five months of age, and continue one egg a day during the short winter days when she has about seven hours on the floor of the pen and 17 hours on the roost, until the next spring or summer; not only that, but we wonder why the eggs don't hatch as many chicks as were put in the machine, and why the chicks die in the shell, and why they don't all live.

First of all, to bring Miss Plymouth Rock to laying at five or six months of age and have her up to the weight we wish, we must pour a constant stream of rich, nourishing food through her alimentary canal from the moment she is hatched. Every moment her digestive machinery is **Full Feeding** without material to build on is lost. If we start during infancy **Only Way** with scanty feeding, nature changes her plan from a wide-tailed, big stocky bird to one of two-thirds or half the size, with a pinched and generally half-starved appearance.

We are very firm believers in the prenatal influence of full feeding. We think that to get heavy laying pullets, they must be well fed during their growing period else nature thinks these birds are born to endure privation and short rations, and thus she dwarfs their future productiveness to suit the conditions under which they are developing. If Miss Plymouth Rock is well started and pushed with the right kind of food always within reach she will easily outgrow her ancestors, and having nature always with her to prompt the development of her system for a period of plenty she will produce eggs of good size and frequency. But she must not be held back with unsuitable conditions or feed for a single moment from the shell up, and she must be kept in housing conditions that promote her steady addition to the natural hardiness inherited from her parents.

Hothouse conditions she cannot withstand, but given a suitable cold house with an abundance of fresh air, without draft, and plenty of food always within reach, she will lay more eggs than her ancestors and go on as one of the links in the chain of the better producers we are seeking.

The birds are ravenous eaters, and what else can be expected if we consider what enormous producers they are when conditions suit them. They must have a large amount of feed to develop into this size and in the limited number of months we expect, and the feed must be rich, palatable and constantly before them. Whole grain will not produce the results we are looking for since we have so increased the digestive capacity of the intestines. We have not yet greatly increased the efficiency of the gizzard with the result that we must feed a large proportion of the feed in a finely ground state to give the intestines enough to do. Otherwise they are constantly waiting for the gizzard to send along some more material, and the result is lost ground, lessened growth and limited production.

Meat food is absolutely necessary. The growth and development we seek cannot and will not come from vegetable sources altogether. Animal protein we must get; and the only question remaining is in what form? We strongly advise the mixing of the meat food with the ground, whole grain just as we have it in our Growing Feed, years of study and experiment having demonstrated that this is the most palatable form, and productive of the maximum growth without any disturbance of the liver.

The birds in some sections get quite a little of their living from the grasshoppers and other bugs and worms, but be sure that in addition to this they always have some appetizing food constantly within reach so that the grasshoppers will be a little dessert and not the whole meal.

Be sure that a liberal percentage of the food is meat from the hatch to the hatchet, and let it be meat of good quality. If you can get a better quality of meat than our Blue Ribbon Scraps, by all means secure it, but carefully look at the analysis of the "just as good" kinds, and note just what the protein is costing you in theirs as well as ours.

March or April hatched pullets of the American varieties may or may not lay in September, October or November. If they have been well fed and properly cared for they will start laying during these months. On the other hand, if only half fed, allowed to find their own living, kept in small, ill ventilated quarters, crowded and stunted, or subjected to any one of the above handicaps, they will very likely hold back their eggs until the natural time for laying, February or March.

It is very easy to revert to the natural habit of spring and summer laying only. It requires good feed and care to overcome the natural tendency, and splendid returns come to those who master the problem.

Bringing the pullets along through the summer months in roomy, cool roosting coops, with plenty of green food and shade, and an abundance of rich, palatable food, always within easy access, the early fall months should see them rounding out into large, well-developed, wide-tailed, henny looking pullets that gain the size of their parents before beginning to drop their eggs. They have enjoyed full feeding during the natural growing period, and the fall finds them entirely matured and in the same state of development to which a scanty feeder would bring his birds in February or March.

We have taken advantage of nature's teaching to grow the birds during the growing season, and she has rewarded us with a finished product in one-half the time she originally took to produce it. If we take the same pullet all ready to lay, transport her from one house to another, radically change the feed and care, our hopes may not materialize.

It is not the natural season for eggs, and too much abuse just as the birds are about to begin production will some times throw them back even so far as to wait until the spring season. It is best to get the pullets settled in their permanent winter quarters a month or more before they would **Don't Mix** lay, and after they have been placed together no change of the per- **Them Up** sonnel of the pens permitted.

Strangers introduced from time to time cause more or less scrapping and disturbance, and all go to interrupt egg production. During the unnatural season for eggs seemingly trivial matters and excuses cause the egg production to be deferred, whereas, during the flood tide of eggs in the spring season apparently one can go to most any extreme with shifting, feeding, etc., without affecting the egg yield materially.

We may confidently expect eggs during the off season from early hatched pullets and from yearling hens that were early hatched the previous spring; having laid early during the preceding fall and winter they have been indifferent layers during the summer months, have moulted early **Early Layers** and with proper feed and care are ready to begin their second **Early Moulters** season's work early.

From the foregoing it would seem that only one class of pullets were desirable. The early hatched. This, however, is not as we see it. We all like the early hatched, but we find that if our birds were all early hatched within a reasonable space of time they will all come to laying together, providing of course, that they all receive the same treatment. Again, they would all moult at the same period and we would be at a standstill for eggs.

We have seen the habits and natural tendencies with the early hatched pullet. Now let us consider another class of birds, heretofore regarded as of very little value,—the late hatched, or the June and July chickens. These have their work to do, and also do just as well if we understand them.

Carefully kept and well fed, they come to laying maturity in December, January and February. Beginning later they go through the spring in better

form, and when their early-hatched sisters are moulting these late birds are still laying heavily, and as they have three months' time to make up, **Late Pullets** having begun three months later, they continue good, strong **Money Makers** work right through August, September and October, stopping then for a short, quick moult, dropping the feathers almost all at once, and getting a new set very rapidly, whereas, the early hatched birds begin to drop their feathers in July or August and take three or four months for a very leisurely, ladylike change of clothing. To be sure they expose their bodies less, but the Salome dance order does not extend to the poultry yard, and results of the egg basket rather than beauty of bird are what we are seeking. It will be seen that the late hatched pullet fills her place and gives us eggs when they are quite scarce and hard to get. Prices are good and the eggs come with very little effort in feed and care.

Now if these pullets be bought there is even more to be said in their favor.

The early hatched are the kind that everybody is seeking, and the **When** price in consequence is bound to be high. These late ones are looked **Purchased** down upon, and not only bring a less price per pound, but as they are light in weight the total price is small indeed.

Put into the pens in October or November, weighing 2 to 3 lbs., they cost 40c to 60c each, while the early ones weighing 4 to 5 lbs. cost \$1.00 to \$1.25 each. Now when the time comes to go to market the early ones weigh about the same as when purchased, while the smaller ones have gained to about the size of the larger ones, and bring nearly, if not quite enough to purchase more small pullets to take their places. The early ones must take quite a loss as they are no more valuable as market poultry, cost quite a bit more per pound, and weighed heavier at the start. To be sure they got to laying earlier, but on the other hand they stopped earlier.

When the books are balanced at the end of the year it will be found that in many cases the late hatched birds have paid as much per head as the earlier ones. If these late hatched birds be wintered it will be found **At the End of** that they begin laying very nearly as soon as their early hatched **the Year** sisters, and carry the same characteristics of late fall laying through the next season. We, however, favor the changing of the full stock each fall, either raising or purchasing an entire new lot.

We have tried to outline the natural tendency of the different classes of birds. Now, let us consider what we can do to increase the laying habit in the off season.

It will be acknowledged that most everything from a feather duster to one of these new Easter bonnets will lay during the spring months. Anything that cackles and wears feathers and has half a chance to live will lay **All Lay** when nature prompts her to do her best. For this reason we need **in Spring** take no credit upon ourselves for the large egg record during the spring months. The time for us to put our best effort is when nature is urging her birds to go slow and take a rest.

We must push the early hatched pullets with liberal feeding of meat-laden food all through the growing period, then follow this with everything to whet her appetite and increase her productiveness while she is laying during the fall and winter. During the early spring she will lay anyway for nature **Push Them** tells her to do so. But after the early spring is passed she is pretty nearly "all in" so far as eggs are concerned, and is either broody or loafing, laying very short litters between fits of broodiness, or starting slow moults that will last for three or five months.

Now if in May we give her a change of diet,—for instance, shift from Dry-Mash to a ration of Growing Feed with ten to fifteen per cent of our Blue Ribbon Scraps, the change of diet tickles her failing appetite and she eats ravenously of the new ration, gains flesh and lays a splendid lot of eggs during the following sixty days, when to our mind we have pretty well milked her out and she should go to market.

**Change
of Diet**

Now the late hatched birds as they are not allowed so much time during the growing period should be pushed harder, with, say, a five or ten per cent addition of Blue Ribbon Scraps to the Growing Feed. They should be given yards and runs in which no birds have been kept for twelve months at least, and in smaller flocks than the earlier ones, not over 25 at most.

They have nature with them prompting the laying in February anyway, so we have only to encourage them with the extra ration or scrap to get them going a month or six weeks earlier, so we are seldom disappointed in their laying, usually getting eggs before we expect them which is always pleasant.

During the spring months, like all the rest of poultrydom, they will lay under almost any kind of treatment and feed, so we had better rest on our oars and drift with the current until early summer, say about July, when we should begin the treatment previously outlined for the early hatched ones.

The above hints and suggestions will be found slightly different from the previous instructions relative to the use of our feeds, but in explanation would call your attention to the fact that, up to the advent of our Blue Ribbon Meat Scraps, the best brand of meat food available only came 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. protein, and that of questionable origin, and the addition of these to our rations resulted in lessened rather than increased productivity. When birds are half starved for animal food or protein they can apparently eat without severe injury limited quantities of meat food that will kill them in liberal amounts.

New

Suggestions

All our experience with poultry teaches us that the heavy feeders make the money, and any addition to the diet which will allow increased feeding with safety will more than correspondingly increase the profit.

Now, we could not add any ordinary brand of meat scraps to our rations as they already carry all we have previously been able to feed, but these Blue Ribbon Scraps are a revelation and open up wonderful possibilities in results, and we certainly feel that all our customers owe it to themselves to ascertain what are the limitations. If we can obtain 66 per cent egg yield instead of 50 per cent; if we can get corresponding increase in weight, we must get it to keep ahead and increase our profit.

We are vitally interested in the outcome, and, if after reading the above you are in doubt of our meaning and upon any points, don't fail to let us hear from you, and be sure you report the results obtained from the use of this change of diet program outlined.

Your Interests

Our Interests

We aim to serve your best interests, and are dependent upon your welfare.

BLUE RIBBON MEAT SCRAPS



If we analyze the success of the majority of the prosperous poultrymen we will find that their good fortune is due to their ability to obtain and use liberal quantities of meat food in their work. Scanty feeders never did and never will have any measure of success either in keeping poultry or any other kind of live stock.

Now the poultrymen all agree upon the fact that meat food they must have, the only question is in what form and at what price. A certain unthinking element perhaps may say that scraps are scraps, and that they cannot see any difference between the higher quality and the lesser priced kinds.

They expect a certain amount of their chickens to die and a few extra one way or the other does not attract their attention. They only get second or third rate results with their birds at best and do not notice much of any difference in the loss by liver trouble, and other digestive disturbances. They always lose about so many, they will tell you, anyway. But our progressive poultrymen know that there is a reason for the death of every chicken, and that poor quality meat food is responsible for many of them. In these days of high costs we must stop the losses wherever possible, and seek the remedy and prevent their repetition.

Then again the old teaching of 10 per cent animal food with the mash was all the birds would stand, was right, for the reason that the quality of the meat food was so low that this was all the hen's digestive system would stand without disastrous results.

Now we are looking to see how much meat food we can use and not upset the bowels. Is it 10-20-30 per cent? Perhaps it is 40 per cent; it all depends upon the quality of the meat food and the way it is presented.

We know that our profits are dependent upon the meat rations, and that its purity and sweetness govern the amount the birds can consume without trouble.

There are all grades of meat scraps and animal meals upon the market, and the demand has so increased that at the present time it seems as though anything that dogs and fertilizer manufacturers refused would answer for poultry foods. We have increased cost and lessened quality, and where it will all end is a problem. Certainly when we offered the by-product of the extract of beef factories last season we expected a large New England demand, but we did not expect anything like the call which we received, not only from New England, but the South and West and Pacific Coast as well.

Keeping this in view, we have this season contracted for more than double the quantity of last season, and realize that even now we shall not be able to supply all the requests we shall get for this high grade scrap of a quality heretofore unknown.

Scraps analyze 30 to 40 per cent protein, pass as scraps and sell for \$2.50 per hundred. Others analyze 40 to 50 and sell for \$2.75 per hundred and a few go as high as 50 to 55 per cent and sell for \$3.00, but our Blue Ribbon Scraps analyze 70 to 80 per cent.

In Bulletin No. 128, January, 1909, the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station under Poultry Feeds and Meat Scraps says: "To be of good quality meat scraps should be comparatively free from taint, and should not contain an excessive amount of bone, fat or moisture. The most desirable should be coarsely ground and contain at least 45 per cent protein, and not over 15 per cent fat and 25 per cent ash. A high ash content is indicative of an excess of bone. This fact can be readily confirmed by consulting the table of analyses. Occasionally samples of so-called meat scrap are found which could more properly be classed with meat and bone meals."

BLUE RIBBON MEAT SCRAPS DESERVE SPECIAL ATTENTION IN THAT THEY ARE ALMOST PURE MEAT, CONTAINING SOME 81 PER CENT OF PROTEIN."

Surely with such comment by our conservative professors at Amherst, poultrymen will not hesitate to pay a trifle more and obtain the purest material available.

As a method of comparison, Blue Ribbon Scraps analyzing 70 to 80 per cent taking 75 as an average (and we have never found them as low as that) the protein cost is 4 cents per lb. when the scraps sell at \$3.00 per hundred.

This should be a guide to you in purchasing scraps. Don't pay more than 4 cents per lb. for the protein, as shown on the bag, if Blue Ribbon Scraps are available. If your dealer offers you scraps testing 40 to 50 per cent, pay \$1.50 to \$2.00, not more; if 30 to 40 per cent, pay \$1.20 to \$1.80, **Don't pay** not more, or send to us for the scraps that compel the results you **More** seek and at a price not to exceed 4c per protein pound.

We shall sell them through the dealer and at retail from our store here in Boston at \$3.00 per hundred, with the guarantee of 70 to 80 per cent protein.

This should serve to standardize the price of protein in other scraps at 4 cents, as outlined above.

RED RIBBON MEAT SCRAPS

Our Red Ribbon Scraps are of the same material as the Blue Ribbon with the addition of a small percentage of pure bone. Some feeders we find prefer a ration containing bone, and as the cost is slightly reduced by the same we recommend this Scrap to all who prefer a less than \$3.00 Scrap.

This is sold under the guarantee of 55 to 70 per cent protein, which is easily the best scrap on the market, with the Blue Ribbon excepted. We shall sell this at \$2.75 per hundred F. O. B. Boston, and our dealers will carry it at the same price in most districts not too remote from Boston.

We earnestly recommend all our customers and friends to give this Scrap a trial, as we explain, in addition to our rations at certain seasons of the year or in the same way they have been using their local scraps. Try them with the growing chickens if you do not use our Growing Feed. **Try Them** Try them on the laying hens as outlined in the previous article, in **As Outlined** addition to the Growing Feed or in addition to any feed you are now using.

Try them on the fattening cockerels, in fact try them wherever you have used meat food in the past and note the increased results. If in the past you have had a yield of 50 per cent of eggs try these scraps and get 66 2-3 per cent, if you have had 60 per cent try to get 75 per cent.

The backbone of the poultry business is built up around the meat food used, and your success will depend upon the amount you get your birds to consume and keep in good health.

Send for sample and try it on the hens. Your continued business will follow. Insist that your daler supply you with our Scraps and take no substitutes that cost less, and in which you pay six, eight or ten cents per lb. for the protein.

Dear Sirs:

Please let me know when you get your new lot of Blue Ribbon Scraps, as they are great for ducklings. About all one can get here is hide, hair and bones for scraps, with a few sticks and burlap mixed in.

Freeport, Me., April 21, 1909.

Yours very truly,

FRED L. DAVIS.

Gentlemen:

We commenced using your "Blue Ribbon Scraps" soon after you placed them on the market and believe that our egg yield has been much bigger since we started using them freely.

We have one lot of 100 Rhode Island Red Pullets that we commenced giving the Scraps to early in November, and the actual yield for February from this 100 Pullets was 1733 eggs, and from this same lot in March, 2101 eggs, with April promising equally as well.

We did not keep an exact record during December and January, but we know that it was nearly 50 per cent.

We are now keeping the "Scraps" before our laying hens all the time. It keeps them in fine condition and certainly as an egg producer has no equal.

Yours very truly,

PRIEST BROTHERS.

Richmond, Me., Feb. 1, 1909.

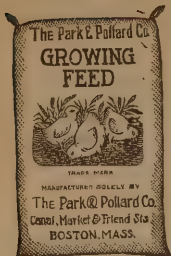
Dear Sirs:

Some time ago I bought a few bags of Park & Pollard's Blue Ribbon Meat Scraps, I ran out a few weeks ago, used Beef Scraps that I bought here and the hens dropped back nearly half in their daily record of eggs. Now if you have any more on hand to spare, would like to have three bags as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

A. A. DARRAH.

GROWING FEED



This feed is really wonderful in the sure results it brings to all poultrymen. Amateurs and fanciers of long standing, all unite in this statement that there is nothing like it.

The old style of feeding was on a basis of keeping the birds hungry from the hatch to the hatchet. Our Slogan is, "Never let them get hungry from the hatch to the hatchet," and strange as it may seem, with a dish or hopper of Growing Feed before them all the time the birds seem always hungry for it. They eat it constantly from dawn to dark, are always cramming down a few more mouthfuls and growing like weeds.

Bowel Trouble Unknown Bowel trouble is unknown unless heat goes wrong in brooders. Leg weakness never comes if they have outdoor exercise daily, and three months old are in market bigger than last season's four months' birds. It makes early-hatched pullets out of the late comers. It increases the size of your flock from one to two pounds each. It eliminates all chance of failure and cuts out one-half the labor. Now these are pretty strong statements, but all we ask is a trial. Buy a bag. Feed as per directions enclosed, and if it does not prove entirely satisfactory get your money back, either of us or the dealer from whom you purchased the feed.

Almost without exception in all other forms of bird and animal life the growing period is the fattening period of life. In other words, the birds or animals carry more fat on them during this than any other time of their lives, and in face of this the old teaching told us to keep them hungry. Is it any wonder that the hens did not lay, that the youngsters did not get to standard weight or that poultry keeping did not pay? We repeat "stuff your youngsters with the Growing Feed and your chickens will always be ready for the table or market and show you better returns than ever before."

A pullet or well-matured cockerel represents the combination of a very small chicken, quite a large amount of feed,—and some other conditions. When we stop to consider the size of a chicken when hatched, weighing as it does, only about one and one-half ounces, and when matured from ninety to two hundred ounces, we realize how much they must depend upon their feed to mature properly. The right conditions are essential but not very hard to provide. With our feed, the balance of the combination is simple. Hen-reared chickens, when running at large with the mother hen, are fed a continuous stream of bugs, worms, grains, seeds and grasshoppers from daylight till dark. There is no interval of fasting, only brief, warm-up recesses or naps; the entire day is spent in trying to "fill up." Our feeding system gives these same conditions. After the chickens are ten days to two weeks old, we provide them with a continuous ration made up of a careful blending of grain and meat scraps ground and compounded to "tickle" the appetite of the youngsters. Upon this ration our customers have had cockerels reach ten and twelve pounds' weight in six months, thus representing a growth in each day of their lives equal to two-thirds of their entire weight when hatched into this cold, hard world.

To make this growth, conditions must be right and the feed must be rich, abundant and always within reach. It must also be present in a form that is not

**Rich and
Full Feeding
Only Way**

only palatable to the growing chicken, but in such form as will digest most economically and completely. To meet this demand, our Growing Feed will be found to answer every need of the growing chicken, long experience having taught us just what grains give the most satisfactory results;—and right here we want to protest against the "cracked corn and meat scrap" ration that is so popular in some sections. We ask you who have tried it, to carefully note the enlarged and softened livers it produces. Is not this responsible for your past troubles? The ration is a very narrow one and so restricted that it does not fully nourish all parts of the rapidly-growing system and a few of the chickens break down at all ages. These troubles will not be found in flocks raised on our Growing Feed, for they have a wide variety to feed upon, and all parts of the system are equally nourished, with the result of a fully rounded-out bird that has unlimited stamina that will reproduce itself in your next season's breeding pen with even greater strength.

Other feeds will be offered as "just as good," and some growers may attempt to mix their own ration, but we say, "Don't do it." Economize along some other line. Our feeds are sold on a closer margin of profit than any others on the

market, and we know that equally good feeds cannot be sold for less money. Take our Dry-Mash as a sample. Here we have a feed analyzing from 23 per cent to 24 per cent protein. Compare this with the bulk of mashings selling at \$2.25 per one hundred pounds that contain only 14 per cent to 15 per cent protein. Really, our feeds are worth 50 per cent more than the others, and are selling for less money.

All these feeds being fed dry and raw just as they come to you, a large part of the labor is eliminated, and at the same time a healthy, steady growth is promoted that pleases the eye and fills the owner's pocketbook. Remember, **full-fed chicks are paying chickens.**

Many of our customers have found the Growing Feed a very distinct advantage in getting the last throw of eggs out of the hens before shipping them to market. It will be found as efficient here **Making the Hens** as when used for chickens. For details look up Preparing **Lay Late in Summer** the Pullets for fall and winter laying in preceding pages.

PRICES: \$2.25 per 100 pounds; F. O. B. Boston.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I am using your Beef Scraps and also your Growing Feed, and find them both exceedingly satisfactory.

Yours very truly,
FRED HUNT.

Needham Heights, Mass., March 2, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I would not undertake to raise chickens without your Growing Feed.

Very truly yours,
J. J. COPPINGER.

Chicopee, Mass., Jan. 21, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I think your Growing Feed and Dry-Mash are the best to be obtained. None better.

Yours truly,
G. A. PAINE.

Gentlemen:

Westfield, Mass., Feb. 19, 1909.

I have had excellent results feeding your feeds. The baby Chick Feed is by far the best I have ever used and my chicks have grown rapidly. The heavy laying produced by your feeds has not lowered the quality of my birds as is shown by the following win at the big Springfield show: President's Silver Cup for five highest scoring birds in entire show (97, 96½, 95¾, 95¾, 95¾). Three firsts and gold special for best display in White Leghorn Class (66 birds). Also highest scoring Hen, Pullet and Pen in entire show. To say that I am pleased with your high quality feeds and the ease with which they can be used is putting it mildly.

Yours very truly,
R. E. COOPER.

Hartford, Conn., Mar. 13, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I am buying your feeds through G. M. White & Co., and can't get along without them.

E. R. JOHNSON.

Atkinson Depot, N. H., July 30, 1908.

Gentlemen:—Please ship me the following order.....I have had great success with your feeds.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT C. BARROWS.

Gilbertville, Mass., July 28, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—Your feeds are **all right**; I have found that out by experience and I think I can convince other people of this fact.

MRS. JOSEPH KNIGHT.
Milford, N. H., Nov. 12, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—I am very much pleased with your grain and its results and do not want to discontinue using it.

Very truly yours,
E. F. HAMMOND.

Perry, N. H., May 5, 1908.

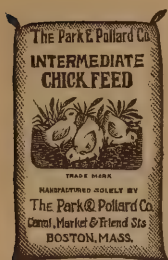
Dear Sirs:—Your Intermediate Chick Feed is the best feed for use after the small chick feed that we have ever seen or used. It certainly produces results.

L. B. SWEET.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 20, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—I like your feeds much better than those I have been using for the past year.

Very truly yours,
J. E. BADGER.



"INTERMEDIATE" CHICK FEED

Keeping the commercial end of poultry keeping always in mind we manufacture the "Intermediate" Chick Feed, selling at twenty-five cents per bag less than the Gritless-Chick Feed. This contains the same high quality grain and seeds, but no fish. It is designed to be fed with our Growing Feed always before the young birds. If the very highest perfection of development is desired with young birds, feed alternate feeds of Gritless-Chick and "Intermediate" Chick Feed until the birds are eight weeks of age. Continue the Growing Feed as previously outlined. Remember, that stuffing the birds to their limit, studying their habits and whims, all with the idea of getting more feed into them by increasing their early growing habits is a successful poultryman's aim. If you get a two-pound chicken at eight weeks of

age instead of ten or twelve weeks' time, you have gained from one to two weeks' feed, and the chances are from five to ten cents in the selling value, as the market declines very rapidly during the spring and early summer months, and if your chickens are not in the market any earlier or better than the one thousand other poultrymen shipping to the same market, you are not going to receive any better prices than they get. **It's up to you.** Try our way. Your money back if it fails.

After the chicks reach the age of three weeks, they no longer require the fine Chick Feed, and if given their choice, prefer a ration composed of larger grains, which are less expensive. As the bulk of the feed is consumed after they reach this age, the cost of rearing them may be materially reduced by using our "Intermediate" Chick Feed, and results will prove that our claim of having only the best is justified, if fed as directed.

PRICE: \$2.25 per 100 pounds; F. O. B. Boston.

Each bag of feed now put out contains a copy of our new booklet, "The Opportunity, The Method, The Result," with plans and description of the most up-to-date poultry house.

This booklet is obtained in no other way.
Is not sent through the mail.

Chatham, Mass., Feb. 25, 1909.

Gentlemen:

My hens have done well with your Roup Cure, much better than I expected. They are nearly cured and some were very bad.

Respectfully yours,
Z. W. HAWES.

Hallowell, Me., Feb. 11, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Have been using your Dry-Mash feed for nearly a year and like it very much.

Yours very truly,
MRS. D. U. HELMS.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I am more than pleased with results received from use of your feeds.

Cromwell, Conn., Feb. 15, 1909.

Gentlemen:

My young stock were raised entirely on your Growing Feed. I believe it to be an excellent feed for growing chickens, and expect to use it this season.

Very truly yours,
WALLACE R. PIERSON.

Springvale, Me., Mar. 15, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I had good success with your feeds last year.

Very truly yours,
HOLTON RAWNSLEY.

Wamesit, Mass., Feb. 4, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I am very much pleased with your Dry-Mash.

Very truly yours,
T. F. RILEY.

Downington, Pa., Jan. 2, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have had one lot of your Beef Scraps and think they are good.

Sincerely yours,
REV. C. E. RADCLIFFE.

SCREENED SCRATCH FEED

The more we see of poultry and poultry keeping, the stronger the conviction within us of the importance of proper feeds and feeding. We are most sincere believers in the pre-natal influence of the full and proper feeding of pullets while growing, producing much heavier and habitual layers than the old-style methods of a little corn and beef scraps now and then.

Variety of feeds more fully nourishes the many complicated parts of the bird's anatomy and results in larger and stronger fowl with increased vitality. We have now added another improvement to our Scratch Feed by removing all small particles and dust that are ordinarily wasted when fed to grown fowl in litter, as it should be fed. We were surprised to find that this waste amounted to nearly 10 per cent. or two bags in every ton. Really, our Scratch Feed at 25 cents more in price is cheaper than a great many of the others, for this reason alone, if it were not composed of better grain and made up of a much better mixture.

Our **SCRATCH FEED** is a combination of seeds and grains which pleases the taste of the hen and at the same time keeps her everlastingly scratching. The exercise she gets in this way increases her activity, develops the muscles and blood vessels, helps digestion and circulation, reddens the comb, and helps in a general way to strengthen all the functions of the body. A scratching hen is like a whistling boy or a singing girl—always happy, and generally busy. We believe in giving poultry plenty to do.

Our **SCRATCH FEED** is intended to supplement our **DRY-MASH**—to round out the ration, to provide the necessary incentive to health-giving exercise. Fed in conjunction, these two feeds will do more to chase away the nightmare troubles of bad poultry experiences than any other course you can adopt. If you could see and hear one in ten of the enthusiastic supporters of our **DRY-FEEDING** method you would be unable to avoid the conclusion that our feeds pay big profits to the feeders.

In this feed we have compounded the best of grains, and it will be found to answer the needs of the growing stock when used after the Intermediate Chick Feed, and for laying hens when used with our Dry-Mash Feed.

This mixture is so carefully blended and proportioned that no fear of over-feeding need be entertained. Scratch feeds are usually made the dump of refuse grains that cannot be sold in the open market, and when making comparison with prices listed here, keep in mind that every kernel of grain in our feed is sweet and that there are no sweepings or weed seed contained.

A variety of grains should be used at all times to secure the best results, either with growing stock or laying hens. When confined to a restricted ration, young stock do not fill out as well; are more subject to disease, and fail to reach the size that they would attain if fed liberally upon a carefully-balanced mixture. Laying hens are more subject to disease; acquire pernicious habits of egg eating, feather pulling, etc., simply as a result of the natural craving of an appetite, unsatisfied. Given a carefully-balanced ration, they acquire none of these bad habits, and show their appreciation in full baskets of strong, fertile eggs throughout the year.

An egg is the product of a very wonderfully developed and sensitive organism, containing the nucleus of undeveloped germs for generations upon generations to come. This action of the generative organs is a very heavy drain upon the hen system; nothing parallels it in nature. A milch cow is an approach, but she is not drawing on her reproductive organs as often as in nature, but the hen has, by man's careful manipulation, increased her reproductive capacity many times over since becoming a servant of mankind. This saps her vitality and we can only hope to keep her wonderfully-made machinery in operation without interruption or breakdown by placing within her reach an abundance of such food as she likes without having any "stop watch" on her to tell when she has eaten enough.

To our correspondents and inquirers as to the amount of feed required, we say, "all they will eat." For the best results in egg production, we recommend a hopper of our Dry-Mash Feed constantly before the birds, and a feed of Scratch Feed in litter an hour or two before roost time at night. This gives an opportunity to fill up at the time of day when nature warns them they need a full crop to last until morning. They do not have a chance to gorge themselves early in the day



**Scratch and
Dry Mash**

**What Is in
an Egg?**

and then dope around, but are always on the move between feed hopper and litter looking for some of the last evening's remnants, and have no time to line up in the sunlight as wet-mash fed hens are prone to do on a cold winter day after a hot mash in the morning.

Each bag of feed now put out contains a copy of "The Opportunity, The Method, The Result." Tells all about our "No Yard System." The booklet is not sent through the mail.

Wilbraham, Mass., Jan. 31, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have been using your Dry-Mash, Screened Scratch Feed and Fattening Feed since last May, and find it the best I have had for years, my hens having laid well all this winter.

Yours truly,
(MRS.) ELLEN M. STEPHENS.

Flemington, N. J., April 23, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I ordered some time ago some Gritless-Chick Feed and Growing Feed and like them very well and so do the chicks, and how they grow. Have only lost one out of 81 to date at four weeks of age. They have no bowel trouble with your feeds as with others I had used.

Yours very truly,
C. B. SMITH.

Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 14, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Your Chick Feed is fine.

C. HAYDEN.

Norwich Town, Conn., Feb. 15, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I am using your feeds and like them very much.

Yours respectfully,
F. L. WEAVER.

Salem, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1908.

Dear Sir:—I am well pleased with your Scratch Feed; my chickens are doing fine.

Very truly yours,
WM. B. HARRIS.

Coos, N. H., Oct. 10, 1908.

Dear Sir:—I am greatly pleased with the results obtained from your feeds. I have raised 128 chickens this year and done it much easier than I ever raised thirty before. I did not lose one chicken from feed.

Yours very truly,
MRS. ERWIN FITTS.

Waltham, Mass., April 17, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—Kindly send me enclosed order for roofing by freight at once. I want good smooth roofing such as you sent me before, also send me two tons of Scratch Feed which I find much better for hens than any whole grain I can buy.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS.
A. C. Smith, Supt.

Goff's Falls, N. H., April 1, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—I have used your feeds for two years and I don't think there are any feeds on the market to come up to them.

ALBERT BROADHEAD.

Holden, Mass., Nov. 2, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—The more I use your Chick Feed the better I like it. Same with the hens.

Yours very truly,
GEO. L. STONE.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 10, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have just finished using one lot of your Dry-Mash and Screened Scratch Feed and it certainly does make the pullets shell out the eggs.

C. D. PEARSON.

The Park & Polhard Co.,

Boston, Mass.

Blue Hill, Me., Feb. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have ordered some of your Screened Scratch Feed, also Dry-Mash and have been feeding it for a week or so, and I find it is doing wonderful work in increasing our egg supply. I assure you it has produced wonderful results with our hens.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIS H. OSGOOD

So. Coventry, Conn., Feb. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Have used five bags of your Screened Scratch Feed and Dry-Mash so far and shall soon purchase more. It gives satisfaction in every way.

F. J. SNYDER.

THE PARK & POLLARD CO.

DRY-MASH
 MAKES THEM
LAY OR BUST
 46 CANAL & 139 FRIEND ST.

Our Dry-Mash has upset all the old methods of the poultryman, and when we introduced the feed our competitors poo-hoo-ed it as worthless. The experiment stations bought a little, tried it and analyzed it and later put out a formula that was supposed to take its place for less money. While their formula was better than their old method of wet-mash feeding it depended for its saving over our prices upon using vegetable protein. This we had discarded years before, having found that it rapidly decreased the vitality of our flock, caused scours and loss of ground gained in other ways. You will note in the report of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, 1908, that they have found practically the same thing. Our competitors are now putting out feeds that are "just as good" but contain about one-half the protein analysis. Now we have always made this and all our feeds just as good and rich as our experience has taught us was best for the birds. We shall continue along in the same lines, improving whenever we find the chance, but in this feed we have a wonderful egg producer that will keep birds in proper health all the year through, and as rich a ration as it is safe to feed.

Start your pullets on a ration of Growing Feed and Dry-Mash, half of each, when they are about one month from laying, dropping the Growing Feed as they begin to lay. Keep the feed in one or more hoppers, boxes, or other contrivances, in light, easily accessible parts of the pen, and do not let them get empty. Feed liberal quantity of Scratch Feed about an hour before they go to roost, in litter, inducing them to scratch freely. Encourage them to eat liberally of the Dry-Mash, at least as much in bulk as of the Scratch Feed, cutting down the Scratch Feed until this is brought about, but getting every ounce of feed into them you can, and your egg basket will show the results we all look for. Dry-Mash and Scratch Feed make a complete balanced ration, but if you have cabbage or clover it is well enough to feed it, although we have a liberal amount of alfalfa in the Dry-Mash. Simply supply shells, grit and an ample supply of water in addition.

To get the maximum number of eggs from the amount of birds, confine them in small lots of from 25 to 30, allowing them three or four square feet floor space to each bird. See that they get a liberal amount of pure air through one opening in the south side at all times, night and day, winter and summer. Do not let them out of the house from the time they go into it in the fall until they go to market the next fall. Feed as directed above and you will get more eggs than ever before.

**Confine for
Best Results**

We cannot tell you why and do not attempt to reason it out. We can only state that we have found and the customers that have tried it out have experienced the same results, more eggs and at less cost when no yard was used with our system of feeding. This very materially reduces the expense of constructing and maintaining a poultry plant, leaves much more room for the growing chickens or doubles the number of birds kept on an acre of land and works a wonderful advantage when the pullets are bought each season, and we have only words of praise for the system.

Think of the labor saved. Think of the capital saved. Think of the worry saved. One man's labor alone will care for 2500 birds on this system. If you have an empty house or two let us sell you a lot of mixed pullets and try out our system and tell us if we have not opened a way to commercial poultry keeping on a business basis. Try it at our expense if you fail.

We have had wonderful results with our Dry-Mash. Our friends have done equally well, getting more eggs with less labor and maintaining their stock in much better health. This feed contains nearly double the protein of any feed of a like nature or "Just as good" on the market. It contains all we have found it safe to put in up to the advent of our Blue Ribbons Scraps. In these Scraps we have a possibility that we hardly realize, and we urge our friends and customers to try out the combination. When the birds are laying heavily in the spring of the year let well enough alone, but when hot weather

**A New
Wrinkle**

BLUE RIBBON RESULTS

"stales" the appetites of the birds add five or ten per cent of Blue Ribbon Scraps for a month or so.

This addition pleases their tastes and they eat more and start laying heavily again.

Then substitute Growing Feed for Dry-Mash, adding 10 per cent to 15 per cent Blue Ribbon Scraps to it. Another spurt in egg production, and while it continues make no change of feed, but as they "run down" again let them go to market whenever the egg yield goes below paying quantities. This change of diet will increase their weight from one to two lbs. each, and the gain in egg yield will more than pay for the added cost leaving the increased weight of the birds clear profit.

For further details read Preparing the Pullets for Fall and Winter Laying on preceding pages.

Gentlemen:

Your Beef Scraps and Dry-Mash have given excellent results.

Yours truly,

A. D. RICE.

Worth, W. Va., March 23, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I wish to say that I am feeding your Dry-Mash and Meat Scraps with good success. They are the best I ever had.

Yours very truly,

GEO. D. SNOW.

Comstock Bridge, Conn., Jan. 18, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have 28 White Wyandotte pullets that I have fed on your feeds for the month of February (28 days). They have laid 476 eggs, an average of 17 eggs a day.

Yours truly,

B. F. LUNT.

Kennebunk, Me., March 1, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have just used 100 lbs. of your Dry-Mash and my hens have laid twice as many eggs as they did the same time last year, and I think it was the Mash that did it.

Yours truly,

MRS. E. B. ALKIRE.

Buckhannon, W. Va., Jan. 12, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I am using your Dry-Mash with great success.

Yours very truly,

MRS. E. M. FARLEY.

Rockland, Me., Feb. 12, 1909.

Gentlemen:

We think your Dry-Mash a great help.

Yours respectfully,

PAUL J. STOALESSEN.

West Hanover, Mass., Feb. 19, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I use your Dry-Mash all the time and get fine results from it.

Yours very truly,

WALTER F. HICKS.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 21, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have been using your Dry-Mash feed and I think there is nothing in the market like it. I have 25 hens and get 13 to 16 eggs every day. Before I used Dry-Mash I got five and six.

Yours truly,

H. H. DECATUR.

Bradford, Mass., April 14, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I have been using your feeds over a year and find they give the best results. From 32 pullets I got 532 eggs in March.

Very truly yours,

OLIVER A. MILLER.

Haverhill, Mass., March 30, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have used nearly ten bags of your Dry-Mash and find it all right to make the hens lay. I have got 503 eggs from 30 R. I. hens in March and one more day to gather them. My neighbors laughed at me but I notice they are all using your feeds now.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ABBIE A. FURBER.

GRITLESS-CHICK FEED

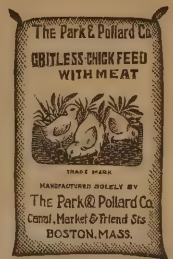
First of all, don't put more than fifty chickens in a brooder to be fed, and if you can arrange it, don't put as many as fifty together at any time during their lives. Chickens and poultry of all ages thrive better in small lots. Because our Chick Feed is called "gritless" do not think the birds need no grit. Give them a liberal sprinkling with their first feed. If you do not provide coarse sand or fine gravel, buy a stock of fine grit and give them 10 per cent with their first feed of our Gritless Chick Feed, and keep something before them all their lives to furnish teeth to grind up their rations. Don't buy it if you don't need it, but don't force the birds to go without, and don't pay \$2.50 per hundred for it in your chick feed.

If early in the season and your baby chicks are in a brooder inside a building, feed them the first feed on a board or shingle or two. See that they all get a little and feed the second and successive feeds in cut clover or chaff from the barn floor in order to develop the scratching habit as young as possible. Do not let them get hungry at any time in their lives, but aim to get them to market or laying size in one month less time than you have ever done before. This you can do by using our feeds as outlined in these directions.

Remember to always provide an unfailing supply of water if you cannot get milk for the youngsters. Never let them get out of it. If so, they get very thirsty and crowd around the drinking dish until all are saturated to their skins with possibilities of much harm resulting. Continue Gritless-Chick Feed in the litter until they are a week old, then give them a dish of our Growing Feed, either fed in one of our stone feed dishes or a Boston Hopper or some home-made contrivance that answers the purpose of keeping the food always within easy access in good light and prevents their wasting it at the same time. Be sure that all the rations previous to this time where the Gritless-Chick Feed has been fed in litter are in good light also. Chickens will not learn to scratch in the dark.

Now feed the Gritless-Chick Feed three times a day in such quantities as will induce the youngsters to eat about the same amount of Growing Feed as of the Chick Feed. Both these feeds contain meat in proper proportion to be fed together, and while each feed fed separately will grow better chickens than anything else on the market, they should be fed in conjunction to get the maximum amount of gain with the minimum amount of expense and loss. Kindly note that our chick feed contains no weed seed to cause you everlasting labor in removing in years to come, and is not adulterated, with 10 to 30 per cent grit, as some of the "just as good as Park & Pollard feed" are. Always insist upon getting the Park & Pollard Feeds.

PRICE: \$2.50 per 100 F. O. B. Boston.



Norway, Me., April 27, 1907.

Dear Sirs:—We are feeding your Chick Feed and Growing Feed. The three broods are almost three weeks old; have not lost a single chick. MRS. WM. H. HOLT.

No. Bennington, Vt., June 3, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—Have only lost six chicks on your Gritless-Chick Feed this season out of 460 chicks. Fed as per directions in your booklet.

F. T. HUNTINGTON.

Weston, Mass., June 8, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—I want you to know the wonderful success I am having with your feeds. It has solved the poultry business for me. I adopted it last winter after visiting the Poultry Show in Boston last year. I lost two-thirds of my chickens from wet mash feeding. This year I have lost eight from 150. It is wonderful the way my chicks pick up in one week's time under your method.

MRS. HARRIET DAWSON.

Lebanon, Pa., May 5, 1908.

Dear Sir:—Everybody is pleased with your Gritless-Chick Feed.

P. H. ROHRER.

Arcadia, R. I., April 1, 1908.

Dear Sir:—I found the bag of Gritless-Chick Feed all right; like it the best of any kind I have used.

C. H. REYNOLDS.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Our Dry-Mash system of feeding has eliminated most of the disagreeable features of feeding poultry, and our Live Poultry Department makes the business a positive pleasure eliminating the most repulsive features of the work, and in most instances returning the shipper as much money as though dressed, at no end of bother and loss of time.

In some instances where the customers have local markets in which they can obtain retail, or special prices, we of course cannot be of any assistance, and while we welcome the opportunity to quote, showing just what we can do, we want shipments only from those shippers whom we can benefit.

Our object in establishing this branch of our business was to try to equalize prices as we found that some districts were not getting what they should receive for their product. Look up your local market. If it offers better prices than we are paying by all means cultivate it. If, on the other hand, we can offer you better figures we are glad to do so. Get our quotations and then decide. We handle all classes of poultry alive (we do not handle dressed poultry)—chickens, hens, cocks, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons.

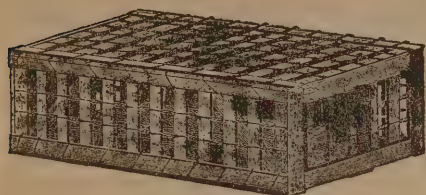
Ship in light, airy coops (our Perfection Crates are the best), not over 15 grown fowl in a crate two feet by three feet floor space in size. Put in plenty of feed, and when the birds do not have over 24 hours on the road, you need not look for over 5 or 10 per cent shrinkage on grown fowl. Young stock will shrink more than old birds. If you have no crates we will sell them to you at \$1.00 each and will pay you \$1.00 each for them when received here with your poultry.

We feel that we can serve you particularly well in handling your old hens, and in many cases can return as much or more for the birds alive than they would bring dressed in the home market.

We enclose a tag, and sincerely hope you will give us an opportunity to demonstrate our good work. If you have no use for the tag kindly pass it along to some one who has live poultry for sale.

Remember, no commission to pay. A square deal and immediate returns.

PERFECTION SHIPPING CRATE



For shipping poultry to market, a light crate thoroughly ventilated on all sides is a necessity. For this purpose nothing equals the "Perfection Crate." This is made of hard wood and wire frame thoroughly trussed, and while it weighs only about twenty-two pounds in itself, will carry 100 pounds of live poultry comfortably in all kinds of weather.

PRICE: \$1.00 each

Gentlemen:

I have always used your feed and like it very much.

Sincerely yours,
OTTO RICHTER.

Dear Sirs:—I never had such nice growing chicks as the fifty last hatched, fed entirely on your Gritless-Chick Feed.

Fryeburg, Me., April 10, 1908.

S. E. WARD.

Gentlemen:—I used your Gritless-Chick Feed last year and was much pleased with the result, also your Growing Feed.

Royalston, Mass., April 9, 1908.

WARREN GRANT.

Dear Sir:—Last spring we started using your chick feeds, found them very satisfactory, and all they were represented.

Saco, Me., Feb. 24, 1908.

Very truly yours,
MRS. WILLIAM T. EMMONS.

Dear Sirs:—I used your Chick Feed last year and liked it.

Essex, Conn., Mar. 6, 1908.

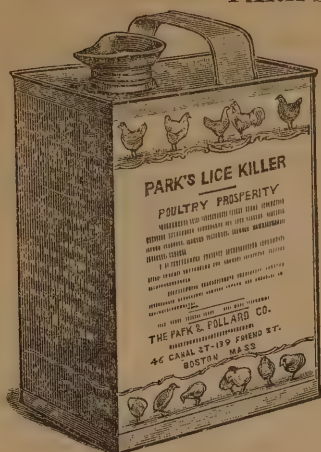
E. W. STAPLES.

Dear Sirs:—I could not get along without your feeds for chickens. We can get the _____ feeds here but do not want it at any price.

Holderness, N. H., Mar. 16, 1908.

R. P. SANBORN.

PARK'S LICE KILLER



To rid young cattle and colts of lice soak a burlap blanket in the lice killer and fasten it on the animal, covering all parts for one hour. The fumes will penetrate the hair and kill all the lice. Repeat at the end of one week to kill nits that hatch after first application. Do not apply direct to skin of any animal, as it is very strong and will blister and remove the hair.

The best way to get the lice off your poultry is not to let them get on. There is no more exasperating experience than can be gained in trying to get the nasty little red mites and spider lice out of a poultry house. They have a hold on life altogether out of proportion to their size, and are

blood-sucking, life-sapping, rapidly-multiplying little pests. If there is anything which a good poultryman detests any more than these atoms of poultry destruction we do not know what it is. Any one who has ever been in contact with them will agree with us that the best way to get rid of them is to prevent their coming in the first place.

Park's Lice Killer is compounded of the best ingredients of which we know to help safeguard the chickens and the older birds from these trouble makers. It is a liquid to be applied with a sprayer, or as a paint, and we guarantee that where it is used according to directions it will prevent the coming of the lice; and, if they have already arrived, if persistently used, it will drive them away. Their dispossession of the premises, however, is not a speedy operation at the best, and with most of the preparations on the market is next to an impossibility. They thrive on kerosene, multiply on whitewash, and rejoice in tar paper and similar building-linings. If you have not had experience with them take our word that they are wholly bad, and accept our earnest advice to keep out of their clutches.

In addition to giving you the best lice killer on the market we also give you more for your money.

Directions for using: Spray our Lice Killer on the roosts, nest boxes, roosting coops, brooders and brood coops weekly during the summer months, and monthly during cold weather and your birds will always be free from lice.

PRICE: 35 cents per quart, 60 cents per two quarts, \$1.00 per gallon, \$4.00 per five-gallon can.

THE PARK & POLLARD COMPANY'S LICE POWDER



The Park & Pollard Lice Powder is the best preventive against the lice peril which has ever been put in powdered form. Its use in conjunction with our Park's Liquid Lice Killer will banish from birds and building all traces of the nasty little vermin which are always seeking a chance to suck a living out of the life blood of the poultry. Once they gain a hold they stick hard and many a poultryman has been driven out of business by these same thirsty little bloodsuckers. They sap the life of the chickens, decrease the number of eggs, are instrumental in making and spreading disease, and rob the purse of the owner.

So far as we know they have no good qualities—they are altogether bad.

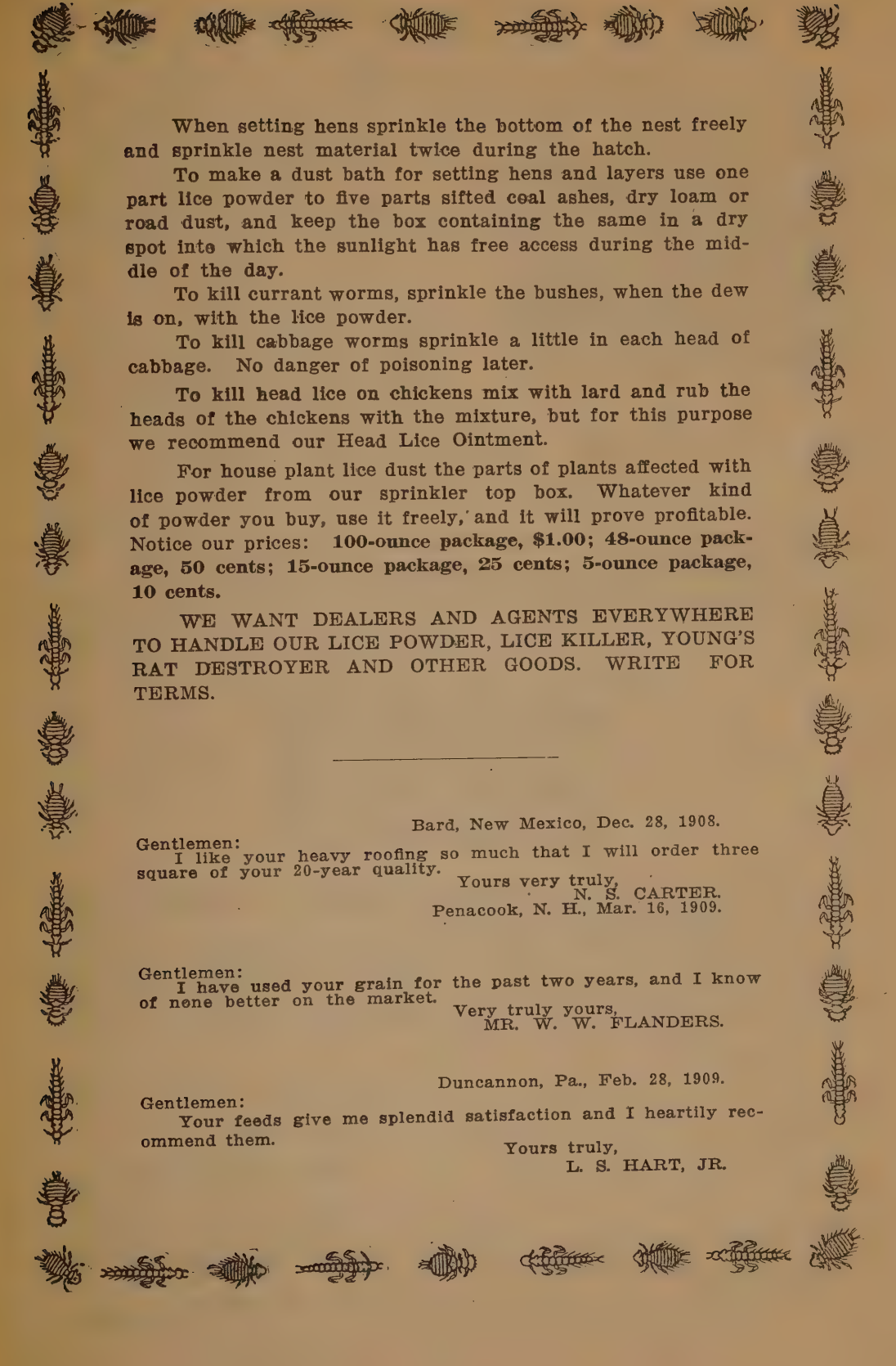
Our lice powder is death to their tribe, and used regularly in nests and sprinkled through the plumage of the birds will drive them off and keep them off. Our powder is ground finer than most powders and it sticks to the feathers longer. It is made stronger, and while it costs us more than some other kinds would, we prefer to make and sell only the best, and at the same time we give more for the money. It should be used freely; the cost is so little and the benefit so positive that saving is best practiced by the use of as liberal quantities as are needed in securing freedom from this scourge.

The Park & Pollard Lice Powder is also a safe and efficient remedy for lice on cattle, horses, hogs and all animals. It should be on every farm, and it will save many times its cost in the added thrift and health of the stock. You cannot afford to harbor lice, and if you are going to stay in business you will have to fight them hard. We supply the weapons (the powder) and pat you on the back, but you will have to do the hustling. If you do your part you will have healthy, happy poultry; the chickens will grow faster and will fatten better; the hens will lay more eggs, and things will go smoother all along the line—think it over!

To keep the borers away from your cucumber, melon and squash vines put a circle of the lice powder on the ground one-quarter of an inch deep about an inch away from the roots of each plant.

To keep striped bugs away from melon, cucumber and squash vines, sprinkle with a mixture of sifted coal ashes or land plaster, and equal parts lice powder in the morning when the dew is on.

To kill squash bugs and potato bugs keep the plants sprinkled with the powder; much safer than poison and equally effective.



When setting hens sprinkle the bottom of the nest freely and sprinkle nest material twice during the hatch.

To make a dust bath for setting hens and layers use one part lice powder to five parts sifted coal ashes, dry loam or road dust, and keep the box containing the same in a dry spot into which the sunlight has free access during the middle of the day.

To kill currant worms, sprinkle the bushes, when the dew is on, with the lice powder.

To kill cabbage worms sprinkle a little in each head of cabbage. No danger of poisoning later.

To kill head lice on chickens mix with lard and rub the heads of the chickens with the mixture, but for this purpose we recommend our Head Lice Ointment.

For house plant lice dust the parts of plants affected with lice powder from our sprinkler top box. Whatever kind of powder you buy, use it freely, and it will prove profitable. Notice our prices: 100-ounce package, \$1.00; 48-ounce package, 50 cents; 15-ounce package, 25 cents; 5-ounce package, 10 cents.

WE WANT DEALERS AND AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO HANDLE OUR LICE POWDER, LICE KILLER, YOUNG'S RAT DESTROYER AND OTHER GOODS. WRITE FOR TERMS.

Bard, New Mexico, Dec. 28, 1908.

Gentlemen:
I like your heavy roofing so much that I will order three square of your 20-year quality.

Yours very truly,
N. S. CARTER.
Penacook, N. H., Mar. 16, 1909.

Gentlemen:
I have used your grain for the past two years, and I know of none better on the market.

Very truly yours,
MR. W. W. FLANDERS.

Duncannon, Pa., Feb. 28, 1909.

Gentlemen:
Your feeds give me splendid satisfaction and I heartily recommend them.

Yours truly,
L. S. HART, JR.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES ON WIRE

Freight Paid to Your Station East of the Mississippi Shipped from Factory

We have tried all the new wire fences offered and regret to state that we have found them all unsatisfactory in some vital point, the most notable of which has been durability.

All fences that are not dipped in the galvanizing fluid after weaving rust out in a comparatively short time.

Desiring at all times to serve nothing but the best from the poultryman's point of view, we take pleasure in submitting the following prices for the old style, reliable, and most durable hexagon fence:

	Width	Size Wire	Price Per Roll	Length of Roll	Weight about
2 in. mesh {	24 in.	No. 19	\$1.28.	150 ft.	20 lbs.
	36 in.	No. 19	\$1.92.	150 ft.	30 lbs.
	48 in.	No. 19	\$2.55.	150 ft.	40 lbs.
	60 in.	No. 19	\$3.20.	150 ft.	50 lbs.
	72 in.	No. 19	\$3.83.	150 ft.	60 lbs.
1 in. mesh {	12 in.	No. 20	\$1.40.	150 ft.	18 lbs.
	18 in.	No. 20	\$2.10.	150 ft.	27 lbs.
	24 in.	No. 20	\$2.80.	150 ft.	36 lbs.
	30 in.	No. 20	\$3.50.	150 ft.	45 lbs.
	36 in.	No. 20	\$4.20.	150 ft.	55 lbs.

These prices are laid down at your freight station in lots amounting to 200 lbs. or more.

Less than 200 lbs. at 10c more per roll f. o. b. Boston.

If you do not need 200 lbs. yourself, combine with your neighbor and get the benefit of the lowest price.

It does not matter how many rolls are ordered so long as total shipment weighs 200 lbs

STERLINGWORTH DIARRHOEA REMEDY

It would be impossible to estimate the number of deaths or the financial loss to poultrymen every season from diarrhoea in chickens. It certainly is the nightmare or the bugaboo of the chicken business.

We know all will welcome the fact that we have in the Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy a guaranteed one for the early stages of bowel trouble, including White Diarrhoea. Think what this means to you if your chickens have suffered from this trouble in the past. Used in the drinking water as a preventive it insures freedom from the malady. **PRICE: 50 cents per box.**

Gentlemen:

Meat Scraps received. It's the best ever put on the market.

No. Bennington, Vt., Apr. 29, 1909.

Yours,
FREDERICK HUNTINGTON.

Dear Sirs:

Woburn, Mass., April 20, 1909.

The chicks arrived all right same day they were shipped, and they are the smartest and liveliest chicks I ever saw. I had 25 Orpington chicks from New York two days before yours came, and in hustling for food your R. I. Reds can beat the boots off the Orpingtons.

Yours truly,
O. T. CURTIS.

IMPROVED ASBESTITE.

Poultrymen Need Good Roofs Cheap

Their prosperity depends upon plenty of room for growing chickens, and old stock at all seasons.

Most of the failures in poultrydom can be traced back to crowded quarters. Birds that are crowded night or day, kept in hot brood coops or tight houses soon wilt away with colds, roup and canker.

Now keep your birds healthy and you will prosper. Divide your flock, give the youngsters more elbow room. Most beginners in the business build too expensive buildings. They would have much better success if they covered double the space with the same money. Cheap, roomy, airy houses spell success with poultry. See plans of inexpensive buildings such as we recommend in our booklet, "The Opportunity, The Method and the Result." We do our part toward giving you the building cheap by furnishing roofing of extra quality, put up under our own brand, and sold under our positive guarantee of full satisfaction or your money back.

We have made a particularly large purchase of this material and offer it at very low prices, laid down at your freight station in 10 square lots or more.

Note the prices, send for samples, and your order will follow. Remember that not a drop of tar is used in the manufacture of Improved Asbestite. Nothing but wool felt saturated in Asphalt and carefully surfaced with mineral covering that makes a beautiful finish to any building.

With the ten and twenty year quality we include nails and cement. The five year quality is designed for siding and temporary structures only.

Compare our prices and send in your orders.

Five-year quality, \$1.00 per square in 10 sq. lots, freight paid.

Ten-year quality, \$1.75 per square in 10 sq. lots, freight paid.

Twenty-year quality, \$2.50 per square in 10 sq. lots, freight paid.

Add ten cents per square to these figures if wanted in less than ten square lots, shipped freight collect.



Tiverton, R. I., Apr. 22, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I got some of your 10-year quality Roofing Paper last winter and was well pleased with it.

Yours respectfully,
HERBERT AMBLER.

East Lee, Mass., Jan. 18, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Am feeding your Dry-Mash with good success, and shall start my chicks this spring on your Chick Feed.

Yours very truly,
DWIGHT BRADLEY.

Springfield, Vt., April 27, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed \$31.00 for incubator, which proved satisfactory in every way.

Yours truly,
J. W. PUTNAM.

Hanover, Pa., April 27, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I received the feeds that you sent me on the 22nd. in good order. The chicks are doing fine on your feeds.

IRA S. MILLER.

PULLETS FOR LAYERS.

We wish everyone keeping poultry realized how anxious we are to have them succeed, and how deeply we feel the fact that poultry possibilities are little dreamed of by the average reader.

We try to keep all our writings free from "fairy tales" or a single over statement that will tend to mislead anyone. In so doing we sometimes think we overstep the other way and do not paint the picture as highly colored as it deserves.

We don't tell you that \$5, \$10, or \$20 can be cleared on every bird kept, and that all you need is a dozen fowls in your backyard to become independent, but we know that there is no industry for the farmer, the suburbanite or the backyard that will begin to pay the profit for time and trouble expended as can be had from poultry.

The market is always ready in any district for all the fresh eggs, broilers and roasters that can be produced, and the State of Massachusetts alone is importing from outside its limits from twelve to fifteen million dollars worth of eggs and poultry every year.

Now every dollar's worth of these goods could be produced in the State, and it's up to you to get busy and do your share. If these markets and opportunities existed two or three thousand miles away our friends in State Street would have a dozen or more of the most alluring prospectives out, capitalizing the chances to become millionaires over night, but located right here in Massachusetts we are so near that they overlook it altogether.

The old style method of poultry keeping restricted a man to about 500 or 1000 birds. He could not renew his flock by raising young stock and care for the old birds upon his own individual effort in large quantities.

But our way of feeding has changed this entirely. He can now care for 2500 old birds and if he cannot raise the entire number with which to renew his flock annually, we stand ready to fill up the houses with any number at reasonable prices.

We can furnish good pullets in dozen, hundred or thousand lots at comparatively short notice. We are advocating the higher feeding and pushing the birds to the limit to get much of the productiveness out of them the first year and then letting them go to market. If any of our friends have not tried this plan the possibilities of the business are not yet comprehended by them.

Any business to succeed must be well balanced. The capital should give the labor end of the business all it can do. The labor end should have birds enough to care for to fully take up the time. It's up to you to investigate and demonstrate if you need more pullets to help swell the profits. The chances are you could care for double the amount of stock with little or no more labor expense. You can easily figure that the profits on the last half would be all clear gain. Think it over. We can get the pullets. Can't you do the rest?

Gentlemen:

Uncasville, Ct., Mar. 27, 1909.

I have used your feeds for nearly a year and like them very much.

Very truly yours,

MISS N. J. STARR.

Gentlemen:

Hyannis, Mass., Mar. 22, 1909.

I am using your feeds, Dry-Mash for poultry and Growing Feed for chickens and am very much pleased with the results shown for the short time I have been using them.

Very truly yours,

W. H. BAXTER.

Gentlemen:

Winnipauk, Conn., Feb. 7, 1909.

I have tested my eggs under a hen. 13 good, sturdy little chicks were hatched from 14 eggs the second day of February, 1909. I call that good fertile eggs for January, thanks to your dry feed.

Yours very truly,

H. W. DENNEY.

Gentlemen:

Milan, N. H., Jan. 2, 1909.

I have used your Dry-Mash and Scratch Feed continuously for the past two years, and it would be impossible for me to praise it enough.

Yours truly,

OSCAR E. TWITCHELL.

YOUNG'S RAT DESTROYER

We suppose that the Creator had some purpose in his mind when he put rats on the earth. In our limited time here and the result of our observation, we have yet to discover that the rats have a friend anywhere. That they create enormous damage and continuous trouble is universally admitted.

We are frank to confess that we have no use for them in any capacity, and it was with great satisfaction that we found and placed on the market a remedy that makes them move out whenever used.

We sell this on the full guarantee of your money back if it fails.

By a peculiar power of its own, Young's Destroyer first kills its victim, then embalms and later consumes it by a latent disintegrating process that leaves no smell.

Follow complete directions on each box and we guarantee results.

Price, 25 cents. Ask your dealer for it.

DON'T SUFFER WITH



THE DAMAGING RATS

William Leavens & Co.,
Manufacturers of and
Wholesale Dealers in Furniture.
32 & 34 Canal St., Boston, Mass.,
March 23, 1909.

The Park & Pollard Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

We have recently been greatly troubled with rats and mice. We made a small purchase from your firm of one package of "Young's Rat Destroyer." We have not been troubled since, and are quite sure the "Destroyer" is all that its name implies. The cost is so small and the good so great that we deem it a pleasure to recommend it.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO.

The Park & Pollard Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Your Young's Rat Destroyer is the best I ever used.

Yours truly,
JOHN S. WILCOX.

So. Westport, Mass., 2-7-'09.

The Park & Pollard Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Your Young's Rat Destroyer is wonderful.

Yours truly,
EDWARD DUHIGG, JR.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 13, 1909.

Gentlemen:

After a second test find it to be the best Rat Destroyer I ever used. I had used about everything I thought would drive them from my place, and practically given up all hope, except cats, until I read your ad. I had about 2 doz. rats as big as kittens and can positively say at present I have not got one.

Respectfully,
E. DUHIGG, JR.

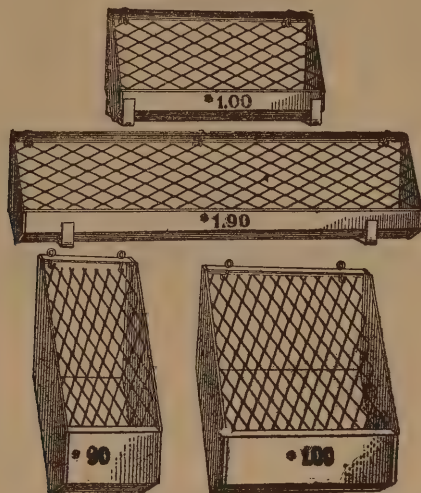
Clinton, Me., July 12, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—The Chicken Feed used gave great satisfaction.

Very truly yours,
F. H. CHURCH.

BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPER**The Rat-Proof Hopper**

Dry Mash and Growing Feed should be kept before the birds in a box or hopper that is never dark, and is easy of access, and at the same time prevents all waste. The Boston Food Hopper combines all these features and we consider it a very necessary part of the equipment of a Dry Mash feeding poultry plant. In other words, they will help you to make your plant **Poultry Prosperous**.

**STONEWARE CHICKEN FEEDERS**

There has been considerable trouble in finding a suitable feeder for little chickens. They are so small, and yet so prone to get into trouble, that it has been hard to devise a feeder which would give them ready access to the feed, but which would not upset, nor tend in any way to accidental injury of the little birds.

After a long experience we have decided upon our **Stoneware Feeder** as being the best all around for the purpose. It

has a lip edge, which prevents their scratching the feed over the sides, thus saving waste, and it is heavy enough to stay where it is put. They are low in price, and strong enough to wear indefinitely. We recommend their use in connection with our **Gritless-Chick Feed and Growing Feed**.

PRICES: 15 cents each; \$1.75 per dozen.

**CHARCOAL**

We want to speak again of the use of charcoal in poultry keeping and feeding. You may already know what we think of it. Do you realize what the birds think as shown by their liking for it, and its good effect on their appearance and health? We would rather sacrifice the use of any one kind of grain and have charcoal to use than keep the grain and go without the charcoal.

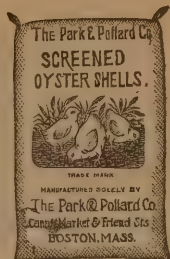
If you want healthy chickens, rugged, growing stock with bright, healthy plumage, birds that will fatten easily and well and entire freedom from sour crops and indigestion with laying stock, feed charcoal. This is an easy hint to take, and the coal is low in price. The per hen cost is so low as to be almost ridiculous, and yet it is one of the simplest and best helps to success. Keep it before them all the time, and also feed in the mixed grain. Nothing equals it as a disease preventive.

\$1.00 per bag of about 50 pounds, F. O. B. Boston.

TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELLS

We wish all our customers and friends could see a sample of our Triple Screened Oyster Shells. The ordinary shell on the market is from one-third to one-half waste and the laying hens pick out the larger pieces and throw out or waste the finer particles and dust. Our shells are very white, all fine pieces and dust screened out so the product is of uniform size that makes absolutely no waste. Let us send you a sample by mail or a ton by freight. Your money back if you don't find them better than any shell you have used.

PRICE: 75 cents per bag; \$11.00 per ton.



Wilton, N. H., R. F. D., Jan. 2, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—Sometime since among other things I had some Oyster Shells for my poultry and it was the best I ever used.

D. G. BRAGDON.

Derry, N. H., Jan. 31, 1908.

Dear Sirs:—I would say that your goods that I have opened are very satisfactory. The shells are the best I ever saw.

EDITH K. HILL

Nashua, N. H., Sept. 7, 1908.

Gentlemen:—Since I have been using your shells I do not want any other kind. Yours very truly,

C. S. FOSS.

Coos, N. H., Dec. 4, 1908.

Dear Sir:—Have used some of your poultry supplies the past year with excellent results, especially "Gritless-Chick Feed" which is by far the best feed I ever used for young chicks. The crushed oyster shells you sent us are the best we ever used.

Very truly yours,
FRED A. K. ELBE.

So. Paris, Me., Sept. 27, 1908.

Gentlemen:—You put out a fine lot of chick feed this spring. I raised two or three broods without losing a chick and they were started from the first on your feed. My first lot came out March 25th, and was put out of doors in a Model Colony Brooder, and I have the whole brood now unless I have dressed some of them. I thought if your Scraps were of the same standard as your chick feed I would like to try them.

Yours very truly,
W. C. THAYER.

SELECTED ALFALFA

Poultry in confinement, and we find the best results come from this method, must be provided with some sort of green food in order to keep healthy. Healthy flocks are the paying ones and few failures in the poultry business will be reported if our customers keep disease out. In our Dry-Mash Feed we provided for the proper amount of green food, but for those that are not yet using this modern method of feeding we urge the merits of our Colorado Alfalfa.

This is manufactured from the shoots and tendrils of the second and third cutting, taken from the arid land of Colorado, the irrigation of which cost Uncle Sam many millions. Here there is no rainfall nor dew to destroy the natural life and color of the plant in the process of curing, and we get the product with all its aroma and green color as if taken direct from the field.

As in all our other products, we have purchased a supply of the best to be had, only. It contains 16 per cent protein.

PRICES: \$1.75 per 100 pounds; F. O. B. Boston.



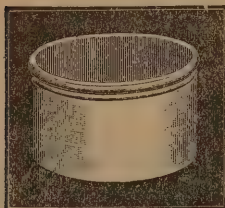
EASY-ACCESS DRINKING FOUNTAIN



Our Easy-Access Drinking Fountain is a decidedly new poultry watering appliance. While preserving all the desirable qualities of the old-style founts, it incorporates several new features, the most valuable of which is the ease with which it may be thoroughly cleaned. The old, closed fountains were sadly deficient in this respect. While they were not difficult to fill, they were hard to empty, and cleansing was practically impossible. Our new fount may be filled, carried by the hand safely to any distance; hangs on the wall or sits on the floor. It does not easily capsize, is strong, durable, will not get out of shape, and is practically indestructible. We recommend them as being altogether the best contrivance ever devised and one which is not only desirable in every feature, but which is priced at a figure low enough to make it within the reach of all practical poultrymen.

PRICE: 1-gallon size, 60 cents each, \$6.50 for 12; 2-gallon size, 85 cents each, \$9.00 for 12.

WATER JARS



These one-gallon water jars are made from best stoneware, fully glazed, and are really the most easily cleaned and sanitary drinking vessels. They are heavy, thus preventing upsetting; so easily cleaned that there is no excuse for the fowls having filthy water to drink; will be found equally useful upon the range as in the pen for the mature fowls.

PRICES: 20 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

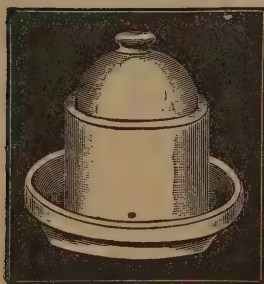
GALVANIZED IRON DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Made of heavy galvanized iron, double-seamed with pressed iron pans. They are conical in shape, preventing them from bursting in freezing weather, and making them easy to clean and fill. They are packed and shipped in dozens, making the express carriage light. While there are numbers of different designs, we know of nothing better and simpler and we recommend them to particular poultrymen.

PRICES

Sizes	Each	Dozen
1 qt.	\$0.20	\$2.25
2 qt.	.25	2.75
3 1-2 qt.	.35	4.00
7 qt.	.50	5.75

STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTAINS



These drinking fountains are manufactured for us. They keep the water cool in summer, are easily cleaned and for hot weather use are preferable to any other kind. We have them at the following prices:

Sizes	Each	Dozen
1 qt.	\$0.20	\$2.25
2 qt.	.25	2.75
1 gal.	.35	4.00

PRESTO DISINFECTANT

Prevention is better than cure. Nowhere does this rule apply better than in poultry keeping. Every need in the care of poultry is simple. There is nothing complex in either housing, feed or care. There is special call for attention to details, most of them small, many seemingly unimportant, but all having a deciding influence on the prosperity of the business.

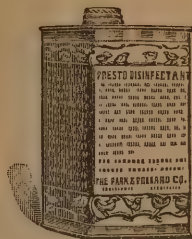
The very chief of all ills is sickness and disease. Many of the minor complaints, if allowed to spread, become aggravated and dangerous. The flock speedily loses tone and vitality, and lack of growth in the young stock and failure in breeding and egg production of the old birds tell the story of neglect. Once a disease is allowed to get the upper hand it means weeks and months of hard work and diminished profits.

Here, then is where the value of prevention lies, for fortunately there are seldom ills, which may not be prevented. For this purpose, the best means are the standard solutions, used by all who give attention to the teachings of sanitary science. For special use we have had compounded, and are selling, Presto Disinfectant. The market is full of cheap coal tar preparations, many of which are highly irritant and wholly unsuitable for the purposes for which they are used.

Presto Disinfectant should be freely used about the buildings and runs. Before starting the incubator for the season, and once or twice between hatches, spray the inside with Presto. Use it at least once a week in brooder and brooder houses. Use it on the birds for colds, roup, canker and all diseases of the respiratory organs. Use it in stables, kennels, outhouses, cesspools and wherever a sure destroyer of disease germs is needed. We guarantee its purity and efficiency.

PRICE: 50 cents per quart; 85 cents per half-gallon; \$1.50 per gallon; five-gallon can, \$6.00; freight paid to your station if in New England. Trial can, 25 cents.

One gallon can makes fifty gallons of disinfectant.



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG-BANDS

We endorse these as being the most practical bands for marking poultry. We carry them in all sizes. Do not ask for special numbers in lots less than 100. In ordering, state for what breed they are desired, and we will furnish you with the proper size. PRICES POSTPAID: 12 for \$0.15; 25 for \$0.25; 50 for \$0.45; 100 for \$0.75.

IDEAL EGG BOX

This is an ideal box for handling retail egg trade, presenting the goods to the customer in an attractive package with the minimum amount of trouble for the seller. They knock down in a very compact shape, and the prices which we name are extremely reasonable.

One dozen size, 20 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$1.50 per package of 250; \$5.50 per 1000.



No. Berwick, Me., Jan. 25, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have been using your feeds for some time and they have given me the best results of any feeds ever used. I have 22 Buff Wyandottes that I think are doing fairly good laying. Here is the account for January: 16-13-16-12-14-14-13-15-12-13-13-12-14-15-8-14-13-10-11-14-13-12-11-14.

Yours respectfully,
G. H. MESERVE.

Leominster, Mass., Jan. 24, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I have bought your feed and find it very satisfactory regardless of price. I shall always use your feeds for they are the best possible.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. RECORD.

PARROTS



President Roosevelt appointed a commission to investigate the condition of the life of the farmers' families and the improvement they needed. We know that a parrot in most every suburban home would drive away lonesomeness and render the home life a pleasure rather than a burden. A good parrot is more than a companion. He is a constant source of amusement and good fellowship, always jolly, never sulks or gets the blues and can be trained to preach or pray, swear or sing, make political speeches or call the dog, in fact, they make ideal companions for all.

We are glad to sell them on our usual broad gauge guarantee of your money back if not entirely satisfactory.

The prices vary from \$5.00 up to \$25.00.

We solicit your business. Send us whatever you are willing to put into a parrot that will suit you. We will ship the best one we can for the money. Keep him two weeks or a month and if he does not suit you send him back and we will refund all money paid.

We recommend the Carthaginian Parrot as being the most satisfactory in every way. They are hardy, very intelligent, learn quickly and are gentle and affectionate. These are worth \$10.00 to \$15.00 each for the young birds just beginning to talk. The older birds that are talking freely sell from \$15.00 to \$25.00 each. We shall be glad to please you. Give us a trial.

Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 13, 1909.

Gentlemen:

Your 1909 Almanac received, and although I felt that I was well posted in the business your book of feeds and instruction is surely a great help to anyone, young or old, in the business.

Yours very truly,
J. B. FOLGER.

Clifton, S. I., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have been reading several monthlies about poultry for many years, also several books on the same subject, but your little booklet, "Growing the Chickens," is the best I have seen yet.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. L. FILLBRUNN.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 23, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have received your book of different feeds. It is a book everyone should have in the poultry business.

I have a friend who has 40 hens who did not have good luck with them as they did not lay. I advised him to use Park & Pollard's feeds and in two or three weeks from the time he began to feed them they began to lay and by the time the bag was gone they were laying fine. He is getting 30 eggs from 40 hens.

Very truly yours,
FRANK H. MUNN.

Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 26, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I have been using your feeds for the past three weeks, and the best results since I have kept hens.

Yours truly,
GEO. L. WENTWORTH.

Athol, Mass., Mar. 8, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

There will be trade ahead for you, as your Gritless-Chick Feed is the only feed on the market.

Yours very truly,
W. C. WOOD.

Ipswich, Mass. Jan. 26, 1909.

Gentlemen:

I am using your Dry-Mash and Scratch Feed and like it very much.

Yours,
HENRY P. WILLCOMB.

The Park & Pollard Co.

46 Canal St. BOSTON, MASS. 139 Friend St

Please ship by

(Say whether by freight or express. Name transportation company)

Name

Name of Station

Number of bags	Price per bag	Total	Quantity	Amt.
Bags Dry-Mash			Sqs. Brought forward	
“ Screened Scratch Feed			Pkgs. Improved Abestite Roofing	
“ Growing Feed			Pkgs. The Park & Pollard Co.'s Roup Cure	
Fattening Feed			Pkgs. The Park & Pollard Co.'s Lice Powder	
“ Gritless-Chick Feed (with meat)			Cans Park's Lice Killer	
“ Intermediate Chick Feed			Rolls Wire Fencing	
“ Snowflake Scratch Feed			“ “ “	
“ Alfalfa			“ “ “	
“ Blue Ribbon Meat Scraps			Pkgs. Young's Rat Destroyer	
“ Red Ribbon Meat Scraps				
“ Triple Screened Oyster Shells				
“ Charcoal				
(Hen size)				
“ Charcoal				
(Chick size)				
“ Grit				
(Hen size)				
“ Grit				
(Chick size)				

Carried forward

Send Shipping Notice to

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(Give P. O. address if not the same as freight address)

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Order in ample time and try to combine with your neighbors and order in quantities that will give you lowest prices and best freight rates. Send for a copy of our Year Book and Almanac.

WHAT OUR YEAR BOOK CONTAINS

In our Year Book and Almanac we give condensed monthly hints telling just what to do each month of the year. These hints and suggestions are based on years of practical work right among the birds, and dispel many of the old time whims and bugaboos that have beset the industry for years.

We want all our customers and friends interested in poultry to receive one of these books and our other booklets and literature such as we issue from time to time, but we do not wish to send them to those not interested. For this reason we take this opportunity to say that if you wish to be continued upon our mailing list kindly fill out the form below and we will see that you are supplied.

I wish my name kept upon your mailing list.

I think my friends as follows would like to receive copies also:

As your feeds are not carried in my section I would suggest the name or names of the following dealers whom I would be glad to trade with if they carried your goods:

Gentlemen:

There is much in your Year Book of value to poultry keepers and it should be in their hands.

Yours truly,
MORRIS EVANS.

Stroudsburg, Pa., March 4, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

Will you kindly send me your Year Book and Almanac for 1909. It is a great help to me and I would not know what to without it.

MRS. IDA SHERER.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 5, 1909.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK



We are deeply interested in the welfare of the poultrymen of New England. We cannot continue to prosper if they do not. We are continually reminded of the increasing interest among the farmers in their poultry, and this is as it should be. Poultry is pre-eminently a farm crop, the best paying, the most quickly turned into cash, and the product always in demand. We have only words of praise for the barnyard fowl, the crosses and mixtures that are found on so many of our New England farms, but we wish that they were larger. It costs little or no more to raise a five-pound chicken from a seven or eight-pound male bird than to raise a four-pound chicken from a five or six-pound male bird.



As we have taken up the handling of live poultry we are interested to get better stock, and as we are handling thousands of birds weekly we have unlimited opportunity to secure good, rugged breeding cockerels that would bring up the size of many of the farmers' flocks from one to two pounds each. Think what this would mean to you. We can often quote as low as \$2.00 each for thoroughbred cockerels of good size of the White or Barred Rock, Rose or Single Comb Reds and White Wyandottes up to January 1. After that time they would range higher in price.

We also handle thousands of pullets of all kinds and sizes, but we recommend only thoroughbred male birds, while we do use and advise the use of mixed and cross-bred pullets by the thousand.

In every bag of feed now put out we include a copy of the booklet, "The Opportunity, The Method, The Result," giving detailed feeding instructions, telling how to keep poultry without yards, plans of the most up-to-date poultry house and other hints and facts published in no other form. Look for it in the bag.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY WITH WATER GLASS

Why not be forehanded and provide eggs for your family use during the coming season of famine prices?

Eggs put down in Water Glass have always proved well, provided they were fresh when put away. You can safely figure that they will be worth double the present prices next winter when your hens are sometimes a little bashful about laying.

Water Glass solution is very low in price and sure in results.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND EXPERIMENT STATION

"Of all substances experimented with, the Water Glass solution proved most worthy of commendation. The fourth series of experiments showed that the Water Glass solution could be reduced to three per cent and still retain its preserving quality. It is easily manipulated, and the solution may be repeatedly used. The eggs should be completely immersed in the solution, and if any eggs float, an inner cover which will sink them below the surface of the liquid should be used. In several tests where the eggs were placed in stone jars inverted saucers were used for this purpose. The jar or other receptacle may be of stoneware, glass or wood."

Price, \$1.00 per gal.; 60c per $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.; one gal. sufficient for 100 doz. eggs, making the cost only 1c per doz., and the same solution may be used again.

HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR INCOME

READ ALL ABOUT OUR BLUE RIBBON SCRAPS—Page 8

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

See Page 18

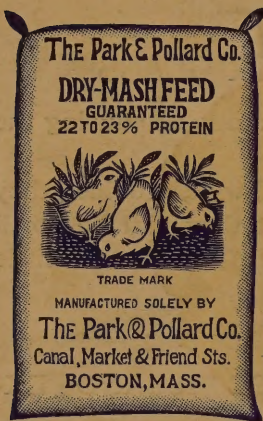
RATS AND HOW TO GET RID OF THEM

See Page 25

READ THE

NEW WRINKLE—Page 15

BUY OUR FEEDS OF YOUR LOCAL DEALER



Be sure that you get our feeds of your local dealer when you ask for them. All sorts of substitutes are being offered for our feeds at the present time, and our customers are cautioned to see that they obtain ours when they ask for them. Some of these substitutes carry less than half the protein analysis of ours and still they tell you that they are "just as good."

If your local dealer carries our feeds and recommends them, buy of him and do all you can to help their sale in your vicinity, as by so doing you help his trade and enable him to buy oftener and keep his stock fresher.

We Want a Square Deal

On the other hand, if he offers you something just as good, refuse to accept it and send your orders to us, together with your complaint. We will see that you get prompt service and a square deal. Help us and we will help you.

We are pleased to state that

G. R. RUSSELL & SON
HOLLISTON, MASS.

carry our feeds and we are sure will give you and ourselves a Square Deal.